



## Total War For Canada

"Total War" is a phrase which we hear often these days. For many months it has been a reality in the people of England and more recently in Australia. Now that the spirit of that war has come to us, we must be sure that in Canada have been removed from the scene of the conflict, our war effort, while it has been most commendable, has not been what could be considered "total". In proportion to our population, the numbers of men who have joined the armed services have been large, and the production of munitions and other materials of war has gone forward at a pace far beyond that of any other country.

Mr Churchill described our war effort as "magnificent", and Lt-General A. G. L. McNaughton, on his arrival in England after his recent visit to Canada, said of us: "There has been a wonderful speed-up in everything and I am sure the spirit of those in the service, the devotion of the men and women in the factories, the work of the doctors and nurses, is unequalled. Is not our force here are constantly in the minds of those at home and we shall lack for nothing that is required to equip us for battle against the enemy. We shall have all the reinforcements needed, and the people of Canada, in mind, body and soul, are fully determined to see this through to its successful conclusion. So I come back to the Canadian Forces and we go forward with every confidence in the support which we shall have."

## obilization Plan

Nevertheless, Canadians everywhere have welcomed recent measures taken by the government to further increase the country's contribution toward the great struggle for freedom in which the United Nations are now engaged. The man-power mobilization plan, together with the proposed expansion of our armed services, promises to make Canada's war effort "all-out" and to put us on war industries and our army, navy, and air force on a footing comparable with those of England and Australia. If the man-power mobilization plan is directed to the limits of our powers there will be few men between the ages of seventeen and forty-five who will not be affected, for it provides that all men in that age category be in the armed forces or in some essential industry.

Agriculture will be affected in that no one engaged in farm work will be allowed to leave the farm to find work in the factories, and no one will be taken to seasonal employment in another primary industry. In industrial centres it is expected that factory workers will be absorbed more and more into war industries or into the armed services, as the "luxury" industries will gradually discontinue producing, due to shortage of materials or consumer restrictions. Women, too, are to be encouraged to take over in greater numbers, duties which will release men for active service.

## Selective Service

A system of selective service will be used in mobilizing manpower, and although no general call for service will be made, selective service will be used to help operate the war effort as far as possible on a voluntary basis. When conscription is needed, provision is made for it to be applied. It is estimated that to bring our war effort up to the desired strength, there will be needed in the next few months for 100,000 more workers for munition plants; 13,000 men for the navy; 90 to 100,000 for the army overseas; and 50,000 men for the air force. The number of men to be expected in the seventh and eighth, and those who will be used as a "mobilized reserve" for defence of our East and West coasts. In the last war, Canada had only five divisions, and the fifth was partially disbanded. In this war, there are six, with the immediate prospect of two more. In addition we have our navy and air force, which will be greatly increased. It is estimated that the cost of the C.A.F. for the coming year will be \$150,000,000 greater than was originally planned. Thus Canada is facing the increasing threats of enemy attack with a mobilization of men and resources which should cause confidence and pride.

## Losses Are Small

Very Few Ferried Planes Fall To Arrive In Britain

John G. McConnell, of Montreal, public relations officer of the Atlantic Ferry command of the Royal Air Force, said yesterday that the organization has a 100 per cent record in the delivery of Catalinas and Liberators to Britain and has only lost "the neighborhood of one per cent."

Mr. McConnell said United States pilots still outnumber Canadians in the ferry service but that Commonwealth Air Training Plan graduates are now taking their turn to Britain and the number of Douglas planes in the service will increase as more and more of these crews are used.

So far there has been no proof of enemy attempts to interfere with the service, the Montreal added.

Killer whales, most savage of the whale family, hunt in packs like wolves, and superstitious Eskimos believe that the killers really are wolves changed into sea animals.

The family name of the Marquis of Llinithogow, Viceroy of India, is Hope.

The cushion is one of the most ancient articles of furniture known.

Alabastine

## Air Force Graduations

## Students Whose Homes Are In

## The Following Graduates

## Graduated as Pilots Under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from No. 11 Service Flying Training School, Yorkton, Sask., March 24th, 1942:

Saskatchewan—LAC E. B. Baker, Balgonie; LAC G. E. Bannister, LAC R. J. Birvans, Madistone; LAC G. S. Coppins, Kamloops; LAC C. B. Duncanson, LAC D. J. Evans, Galt, Ont.; Anther; LAC A. L. Forbes, Maple Creek; LAC R. G. Galt, Galt; G. M. Galt, M. H. Hether, Briercrest; LAC H. B. Hoover, Yeaman, LAC H. B. Kirkham, Sault Ste. Marie; LAC M. L. Lester, LAC A. G. Patterson, Windham; LAC A. H. P. Patterson, Windham; LAC H. F. Walker, Estevan; LAC D. W. Banting, Fort Saskatchewan; LAC W. E. Banting, Fort Saskatchewan; LAC G. V. McHarg, St. Gregor; LAC C. J. W. Pippell, Borden; LAC D. J. Pippell, Borden; LAC E. J. Pippell, Borden; LAC N. M. Almond, Yukon; LAC G. W. G. Almond, Yukon; LAC B. E. Plumer, Bassano; LAC G. L. R. Plumer, Bassano; LAC A. G. Thomas, Borden.

## Produced By The Troops

## Wherever They Are Soldiers Try To

## Have Fun

## And Vitamin Content Not Lost

## H. J. Moore, horticulturist of

## London, Ont., has devised a means of

## dehydrating tomatoes for shipment

## to British troops in Europe.

## The following compound is the

## best for war work, impairing the

## quality and without loss of vitamin

## content. A ton of fresh tomatoes

## when dehydrated and powdered, will

## weigh approximately 125 pounds, and

## Mr. Moore's A ton of tomatoes will

## produce 2,000 quarts of soup.

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# LOYAL CITIZENS DO NOT HOARD!

Hoarders are people who buy and store away goods beyond their immediate needs.

They want to be in an unfair position over their neighbors.

Hoarders are traitors to their country and their fellow citizens, because by creating excessive and unnecessary demands for goods, they slow down the war effort.

There is no excuse for "panic buying" and hoarding. Everyone will have enough, if no one tries to get more than a fair share.

Hoarding must stop! Every unnecessary purchase makes it more difficult for Canada to do a full war job.

## THERE'S A LAW AGAINST HOARDING

It is against the law to buy more than current needs. Violation of the law is punishable by fines up to \$8,000, and imprisonment for as long as two years.

## AVOID ALL UNNECESSARY BUYING — AVOID WASTE MAKE EVERYTHING LAST THE LONGEST TIME POSSIBLE

In cases where it is advisable for you to buy in advance of your immediate requirements—such as your next season's coal supply—you will be encouraged to do so by direct statement from responsible officials.

## THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

OTTAWA, CANADA

### WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE "YES" ON THE PLEBISCITE

1. There is no national argument for a "No" vote on the part of anyone who thinks this war is worth fighting and winning.

2. A "Yes" vote is not a vote for communism. It is a vote for the effect of releasing the Government from pledges given over two years ago at a time when there were no realizations of the growing power of the Axis nations over-powering the democratic peoples of the world.

3. We are fighting this war to de-

fend Canada. We do not know where it can best be defended, but wherever that place is, it is there that Canadian men should be fighting for Canada. No Canadian wants to see this war fought in Canada yet that is what happens unless the enemy is destroyed in far off places.

4. When the enemy army is found, it is another situation which can only be determined by people fully familiar with every angle of the situation. Those people are the members of the Canadian armed forces. Therefore, in determining the strategy to be employed, they should have absolutely free hands and that is what a "Yes"

vote will give them.

5. A "Yes" vote will be encouraging to our Allies. How can we expect help from them if we are not prepared for the same effort and to make at least some incentive for them? We must show that we are prepared to pull our own weight and keep up with the pace of the rest of the world. We must live up to our obligations to our Allies, to our own country, to our own past commitments restricting the methods of raising men for military service?

The danger to Canada today is very real. We see Germany's control of Central Europe along with the exception of Russia. We have seen the Japanese walk into Hong Kong and capture the supposedly impregnable fortress of Singapore. They are now there in Burma and threatening India. In the Pacific Ocean they have, for the time being, at any rate, predominance of power. They are at the shores of Australia. If we want to survive we must fight an all-out war. Any other solution would be a waste of our effort may be fatal. On every ground of patriotism and every ground of self-interest, Canada should vote "Yes" on Monday, April 27th.

A few days ago it was said:

"In a few weeks time this country is holding a plebiscite, when each person will be asked to say 'Yes' or 'No' to a question, or not to vote at all. As I see it, Hitler's vote is 'No'. Quisling's vote is not vote. Canadians have the right to say 'Yes'."

There can be no justification for a negative vote, although some honest but misguided people have raised the following contentions:

1. It is said that the plebiscite at all is an infringement on the rights of the Government should ignore any pledges made so long ago and when there was no realization of the gravity of the situation. The Government says the plebiscite is being held and it is the duty of every Canadian to exercise his franchise. The Government should not be allowed to do this, but it is the duty of every Canadian to exercise his franchise.

2. Some young men of military age and physique and some of the mothers of those young men see no reason why those sons should not be sent to fight in far off Asia. One can, however, determine in what part of the world Canada can best be defended. As an example, can a Canadian soldier in Canada be in a better position that for the defence of Alberta he will fight in the Peace River district but not in Alaska?

To steel our souls against the lust of ease;  
To find our welfare in the general good;  
To hold together, merging all degrees  
In one wide brotherhood.  
To teach that he who saves himself is lost;  
To bear in silence though our hearts may bleed;  
To spend ourselves and never count the cost,  
For others' greater need.

—Sir Owen Seaman

## LET US GET THE VOTE OUT

It may be taken for granted that the majority of Western Farmers intend to vote "Yes" in the Plebiscite on April 27th. They are determined to make the National War Effort fully effective; they realize that voting is a National duty.

But the response of the West will be fully satisfactory only if every possible voter is polled. Get your own vote in and see that every qualified member of your Household also votes. Remind your friends of the vote and help neighbors get to the polls. Join in your Community Organization to get out the vote.

Then the voice of the West will be strongly heard as part of the National voice.

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.**

### GRASSLINE NOT INTENDED FOR JOY-RIDING; HARD TO GET

The munitions and supply department in a statement issued on behalf of Oil Controller G.H. Cottrelle, quoted Mr. Cottrelle as saying "ration books were not made available for the movement of gasoline in case they could waste gasoline in joy riding."

"It is time people woke up to the fact that most of the gasoline is used to that end," he said. "In the form of crude oil carried in tankers," said Mr. Cottrelle. "Courageous sailors are risking their lives every day in maintaining these tankers. Equally courageous navy men and airmen are in constant danger to guard them in their hazardous work."

"It is good sportsmanship to ask these men to run the gauntlet of enemy submarines and surface raiders so that thoughtless people in Canada can joy ride."

"And how is your poor husband to

day?" asked Mrs. Hobson.

"Oh, he's poorly," replied Mrs. Hobson. "He's got a terrible expensive disease. The doctor says he's got to be kept in good spirits!"

### OLD CROP FLAX THAT IS STILL ON THE FARMS

Producers of flaxseed who still have old crop flax over and above their 1942 seed requirements should be advised to that the price is now 25¢ per bushel and 28¢ per bushel that becomes effective on August 1, 1942, applies only to "flaxseed grown in 1942. This is made very clear in the Canadian Wheat Board

will be the only buyer of flaxseed in the new crop year and the producer will be the only flaxseed exporter that in 1942 crop.

There is no object in holding such old crop flaxseed in view of the new crop year and the producer will be the only flaxseed exporter that in 1942 crop.

"It is good sportsmanship to ask these men to run the gauntlet of enemy submarines and surface raiders so that thoughtless people in Canada can joy ride."

"And how is your poor husband to

the Board or deliver to a country elevator.

Every farmer who assists in the distribution of old crop flaxseed to the extra demand to his neighbors is directly assisting the Government in an important war objective. Every bushel of flaxseed grown in 1942 will be needed and the co-operation of farmers to this end is required.

The plowing up of an additional

4,500,000 acres of grassland in Britain was proposed by the Duke of Norfolk, secretary to the British ministry of agriculture.

He said that the plowing of grassland has been put under the plow since the war began, but the Duke said that it would be expensive after the war. He appealed for better farm management and said that if the average yield could be increased by five per cent, more pasture land could be used for growing wheat, another billion and a half tons of shipping could be saved.



## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PLEBISCITE OFFICER PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

### EVERY CANADIAN CITIZEN IS HEREBY ADVISED:

(1) THAT a Proclamation of the Governor in Council dated the 9th day of March, 1942, ordered a plebiscite to be taken in every electoral district in Canada on the question set out in the ballot papers to be used therein in the following words and form:

Vote by making a cross, thus X, after the word 'Yes' or after the word 'No'.

Are you in favour  
of releasing the gov-  
ernment from any  
obligation it is still  
out of any past com-  
mitments restricting  
the methods of  
raising men for mil-  
itary service?

YES

NO

(2) THAT the date fixed as polling day for the said plebiscite is Monday, the 27th day of April, 1942.

(3) THAT polls will be open in each polling division from 8 o'clock a.m. until 8 o'clock p.m. (daylight saving time).

(4) THAT new lists of voters have been specially prepared for the said plebiscite.

(5) THAT the said lists are what may be termed "open lists" which means that, in either urban or rural polling divisions, any qualified voter whose name has been omitted from same may vote on polling day in his polling division upon taking the required oath and upon being vouched for on oath by a voter whose name appears on the list of voters for such polling division.

(6) THAT National Registration Certificates are required to be produced by qualified urban voters whose names have been omitted from the lists of voters, and by those voters only, before being allowed to vote.

(7) THAT advance polls will be opened in the same localities and on the same conditions as at the last General Election.

(8) THAT, as a general rule, every person who has ordinarily resided in Canada during the last twelve months is entitled to vote at the said plebiscite if he is twenty-one years of age and a British subject.

(9) THAT voters will be entitled to vote in the polling division in which they were ordinarily residing on the 30th day of March last.

(10) THAT urban voters have been advised of the location of their polling stations on the notices left at their dwelling places by the enumerators.

(11) THAT rural voters have been notified in the Notice to Voters posted up in the post offices, and should have been verbally advised by the rural enumerators of the location of their polling stations.

(12) THAT, generally, polling stations for the said plebiscite will be established at or near the same premises as at the last General Election.

(13) THAT arrangements are being made to collect the results of the plebiscite on the evening of polling day as is done at a General Election.

(14) THAT every Canadian on active service or in training in any of His Majesty's forces or corps, within or without Canada, is entitled to vote at the plebiscite in advance of polling day by virtue of a special procedure provided.

Dated at Ottawa this 20th day of April, 1942.

JULES CASTONGUAY  
Chief Plebiscite Officer.



## New Price Policy For Scrap Metal Set For The West

Ottawa.—Large supplies of scrap iron and steel are now being moved across the western provinces and are expected to be made available for war purposes under a new price policy ordered by Steel Controller Kilbourn.

Other orders set the maximum price to be paid for scrap in the maritime provinces and in British Columbia. With the demand for scrap increasing to meet war needs production throughout Canada has been placed under strict control. Previous orders regulated prices in Ontario and Quebec.

Heavy freight charges have been in the past hindrance to the market for scrap in the Peace River District and other western areas distant from cities where foundries, the sources of scrap, are located. Under the new order, "ceilings" are to be made on the dealer's price to be paid, the price received by the individual selling to the dealer will be slightly below this price to allow for handling and loading costs.

In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba dealers will receive a minimum of \$10 a ton for cast iron and in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba \$7 a ton for steel. Loading and handling charges will be added to the cost to the dealer making the price individual will receive about \$8.50 for cast iron and \$5.50 for steel.

These prices will apply throughout the provinces specified in the order, regardless of the cost of freight to move the scrap to the ultimate consuming plant.

The prices quoted in the order apply to No. 1 iron and drosses that are 100 per cent iron and vary from \$2 to \$3 below these prices. In the west a ton of scrap is 2,000 pounds and the market price is 2,240 pounds.

The dealers, 2,240 pounds and supply announced that they assist in speeding the flow of vital war materials from the United States to Canadian manufacturers working on war orders, regional offices of the priorities office will be established in the main industrial centres of Canada.

Two such offices have already been opened, one in Vancouver, the other in Toronto. Another will soon be opened in Halifax.

The statement quoted R. C. Berkshaw, chairman of the wartime industries control board and Canadian priorities minister.

"The change-over to the new system and the addition of the new regulations issued at Washington have, as an emergency strike on our staff. In a week as many as 7,000 applications for United States priority ratings were handled. Hundreds of applications are being held up because they are incorrectly completed."

### RAID EFFECTIVE

Bombing War Factories In France Was Victory For R.A.F.

London.—The most effective new service and the one that the British and Canadian bombers on the Rennant and Matford motor works in France were the equivalent to the destruction of the battle of the entire equipment of the armored and mechanized divisions.

"In effect one of the major tank battles of the war has been won by the R.A.F. in about six days at a cost of four bombers and 24 men," the service added. It declared it was "of immediate and paramount importance to the Allied armies on both the Russian and Libyan fronts."

The British factories were probably 70 miles apart daily, as well as many tanks and other vehicles for the Germans. This production was stopped, the service said, much of it for at least a year, "and for the duration of the war, because irreparable machine tools were destroyed."

### THREE FROM RUSSIA

Kuban, Russia.—The English-language newspaper "Moscow News" praised Britain for the recent heavy R.A.F. bombings of occupied France and Germany, declaring that "what Goebels and his ilk fail to realize is that the British, like Britain, suffers the tougher he gets, as the Fascists will learn to their sorrow."

NO CEILING ON REAL ESTATE.—The wartime prices and trade board said that "freezing" of real estate sales or the placing of a ceiling on real estate prices was neither in contemplation nor under advisement by the board.

### RESTRICT TELEPHONES

Order of Priority Will Be Effective In Future

Ottawa.—The telephone in the average Canadian home appears reasonably secure although telephone companies, by an order of the wartime prices and trade board, are required to provide service according to a strict order of priority.

Telephone representatives who have been in consultation with the prices board said it seems probable that more persons now using the telephone line may have to split that line with some other telephone user. The householder with more than one telephone instrument in his house will be asked to give up his shortages of equipment develop. And where companies run into difficulty in supplying customers with high priority ratings such as the armed services, mining and plant and portant civilian services, the prices board advised that John Citizen may lose his telephone service altogether in order that they may be served.

## Explains Details Of The Selective Service Program

Ottawa.—The government's national selective service program will be a measure of regulation, not but will apply in a democratic Canadian way with the rights of the individual protected as far as possible, Elliott M. Little, national selective service director, said in an address over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The prices quoted in this sentence apply to the individual protected as far as possible, Elliott M. Little, national selective service director, said in an address over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The whole purpose of selective service is to give each Canadian the manpower program in this sentence.

Clarifying the regulations on restricted industries and restricted occupations, which apply to able-bodied men between the ages of 17 and 45, Mr. Little took bookkeeping as an example.

Bookkeeping was a restricted job whether it was in a munition plant or a confectionery shop.

"This does not mean that if you are a male bookkeeper between 17 and 45 and physically fit, you must join the army," he said. "But if you are between 17 and 45 and physically fit you can't take such a job if one is open unless you have a permit."

Issuing work permits for restricted occupations the selective service officers, at present local managers of the unemployment insurance commission, would use great care in issuing a permit to a person in the age group subject to draft call, 21 to 29 years, but would show more leniency to married men with dependents, Mr. Little said.

Work permits would be issued based on a temporary basis and might be revoked at any time. The restrictions on employment applied only to men.

Many peacetime concerns might eventually be wholly or partially exempt from the selective service and an effort would be made by planning to anticipate these conditions and provide for the transfer of employees to essential work.

Restrictions on agriculture applying to farmers, Mr. Little said that some men had left mines and war plants after the program was announced to get back to farms in the mistaken hope that would be exempt from military service.

Farmers who were on the farms March 23 and were essential to agriculture could not accept other employment without permission and were eligible for indefinite postponement of compulsory military training, he said.

Students between the ages of 17 and 21 would be allowed to take summer employment in nonessential industries except where they were required for war work. Young men attending universities and technical schools who had special training would be expected to turn to that type of work.

### AIR CADET INSTRUCTION

Calgary.—A camp for the purpose of training teachers for instruction in air cadet work will be held at No. 3 service flying training school at Calgary, it was announced yesterday by Lt. W. M. Bowman, commandant cadet officer for No. 4 training command, when he spoke at the annual convention of the Alberta Teachers' Association.

### PRAISES WAR EFFORT

Mayor La Guardia Of New York Has Good Word To Say Of Canada

New York.—Mayor La Guardia, arriving by air from Montreal where he presided over a meeting of the joint permanent defense board, praised the Canadian war effort in a press interview at La Guardia airport.

He said many people outside Canada failed to realize that while the total population of Canada is but little more than that of the metropolitan New York area, "their war production is equal to that of a population of 100,000,000 people."

"The Canadians are doing a swell job in both production and manpower devoted toward winning the war," the mayor said. "When you realize that new people there are in Canada and how many industries—agriculture, mining, manufacturing, fishing and maritime activities—you will see that it is not an easy task for the Canadian to contribute what was civilian activities and at the same time provide for an abundance of war materials."

It is only fair that the very excellent job they are doing with what they have on hand should be acknowledged."

The mayor said the board's next meeting would be April 27 in New York to discuss what had occurred at the Montreal meeting except to say that "we had a crowded calendar."

### NEW STAMPS

Canadian Issue In Preparation Will Be Available During July

Ottawa.—Canada will soon have an entirely new set of postage stamps illustrating her part in the war. Masterminding the new designs has been left to the Canadian government, the news service said. The issue is in preparation.

The new stamps are expected to be available sometime in July but post office officials meantime said that in which would be most useful requests for them.

### Gets George Medal For Rescuing Two



Sgt. Thomas B. Miller of Owen Sound, and Saint John, N.B., is the first member of the R.C.A.F. to win the George Medal for "prompt and extremely brave action." The 20-year-old observer entered the flaming wreckage of a downed plane, then helped to rescue two of the crew. Miller was in a field of human torments. "I had to roll him on the grass to put the fire out." Miller was badly hurt in the crash landing and spent three months in hospital.

### A Gift From MacArthur To His Commander-in-Chief



The sabre of a dead Japanese officer, killed by U.S. forces in the battle for the Philippines, is the present of General Douglas MacArthur, head of the United Nations forces in Australia, to President Roosevelt. The sabre was delivered to the president by Francis B. Sayre, U.S. high commissioner to the Philippines.

### SELECTIVE SERVICE CHIEF



—Photo by Koch, Ottawa

Elliott M. Little of Quebec City has been appointed director of national selective service for Canada. He has been a professor at the University of Toronto and has been general manager of the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co. Previous to his new appointment, Mr. Little was serving as director of the wartime bureau of technical personnel.

### TROOPS MOVED

Canada Yaks Precautions Against British Landing On Belgian Coast

London.—German troops are being assembled along the Belgian coast, apparently as a pre-emptive against any British landing. Some of the thousands of new troops were sent there from the northern French region of Cambrai, which has been a hot center for troops invalidated back from the Russian front, the news service said.

### MORE COMPELCTIONS

London.—A special parliamentary committee recommended stern compulsion to force individuals into jobs in which they would be most useful in Britain's wartime industry.

The new stamps are expected to be available sometime in July but post office officials meantime said that in which would be most useful requests for them.

### CHURCH PARADES

Ottawa.—Reports are heard in Ottawa that the Canadian legation in Washington might soon be raised to the status of an embassy, under an ambassador who would be a member of the cabinet.

Officials declined to comment on the report, but it was to be established in Washington if it is known that a change has been talked about in high government circles.

Canada's growing importance in international affairs has made an ambassador of most of the nations essential to the protection of the war and as a participant in vital war councils in Washington, are factors which have rendered the proposal feasible.

The report is strengthened also, by the fact that most if not all of the western hemisphere countries represented in Washington have an ambassador there.

Such a change would presumably it would invoke retirement of Hon. Leighton McCarthy, Canadian minister to the United States since February, 1941, to make way for a member of a cabinet minister.

If such a change were made, it would be carried out it is reported an experienced career minister will be sent to Washington to represent Canada.

New Zealand has sent its high commissioner, former minister Hon. Walter Nash, as minister to Washington, and Australia was similarly represented. Temporarily Australia now is represented at Washington by Hon. Herbert Moffat, the present minister of external affairs.

The British ambassador, Lord Halifax, a high-ranking member of the British cabinet, is also.

The change from ministry to embassy would make little difference in the work of the Canadian representative in Washington, the expense would be slightly increased. But an ambassador, as direct representative of the king, would have greater prerogatives.

Creation of a Canadian embassy at Washington would be followed, no doubt, by the United States raising its ministry in Ottawa to the embassy status, with J. Pierrepont Moffat, the present minister as first ambassador.

## Reserve Army Pay To Continue On Existing Basis

Ottawa.—Pay for the Canadian reserve army, now being enlarged and revitalized, will continue on the existing basis. At present, the pay for those of the active army, national defence department spokesman said.

Basic pay for privates in the reserve army, now being enlarged and revitalized, will continue on the existing basis.

Increasing deviation from that allowed by the federal transit controller in Ottawa. When buses now in use need to be replaced, the new ones will be dark khaki and grey.

The names of the owner companies will be allowed to be displayed on the buses as briefly and as inconspicuously as possible.

## Defence Steps Taken To Guard British Columbia

Ottawa.—Organization of guerrilla units among men of the outdoors around the Pacific coast will make available for the defense of Canada one of the best-armed and most skilled civilian forces in the world, government officials said.

Defense Minister Balston announced a program to organize guerrilla units now are organized and a total of 150 might eventually be attained along the west coast.

Mines and resources officials said they expect the guerrilla units will be composed of Canadian hunters and trappers in remote areas everywhere are equipping themselves with the best rifles and ammunition they can get.

If an attempt is made to capture the guerrilla units, the basis will be that a man who has been captured is as efficient as that of a soldier, and carried by a man who knows intimately the area in which he will fight if an attempt is made to capture him.

Guerrilla units will be trained to one-third of a day, and tactical exercises lasting five hours or more is equal to a whole day.

Church parades, small arms training periods of inspections, if they last two hours or more, are counted as a day.

No dependents' allowances are payable on behalf of men in the reserve army but they are entitled to pensions if killed or injured in the discharge of their military duties.

### EMBASSY PROPOSAL

Canada May Raise The Status Of Post At Washington

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### PRESS CENSORSHIP

Editor Thinks Canada's Probably Most Sensitive In The World

Montreal.—Right-wing censorship for Canada in the near future was forecast by Ronald MacEachern of Montreal, assistant editor of the Financial Post, in an address before a service club.

Mr. MacEachern, who spoke on "Wartime Functions of the Press," described Canadian press censorship as "probably more sensitive than any other in the world."





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IRRICANA:  
Preaching Service ..... 3:00 p.m.  
BEISEKER:  
Sunday School ..... 11:00 a.m.  
Preaching Service ..... 7:30 p.m.

ALL ARE WELCOME

Send or bring in any news items that you may know of. The Chronicle is always glad to get local news items and in many cases these are only available from the people involved.

## THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at  
CARBON, ALBERTA  
Member Alberta Division Canadian  
Weekly Newspapers Association  
E. J. ROULEAU,  
Editor and Publisher  
J.E. BROWNLIE, K.C., LL. D.,  
APPOINTED VICE-PRESIDENT,  
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

Appointment of J.E. Brownlie, K.C., LL. D., of Edmonton, as First Vice-President and General Counsel of United Grain Growers Limited, was announced in Vancouver yesterday by the President of the Company, H.S. Law. The appointment was made at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held yesterday with an inspection of the Company's terminal elevator at Vancouver.

Mr. Brownlie, who is the President of the Company, was appointed as First Vice-President, Mr. D. G. McKenzie of Winnipeg, who recently resigned on his appointment as Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Mr. Brownlie's connection with the grain business is long and standing. He was legal advisor to Alberta to the Grain Growers Grain Company in 1910. He assisted in bringing about the amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company Ltd., to form United Grain Growers Ltd. in 1920. He was General Counsel for the amalgamated Company until 1921 when entered the Alberta Government and when he left public life in 1933 he was again appointed General Counsel for the Company. He acted, in addition, as solicitor for the United Farmers of Alberta, and for various other Farm Organizations in Alberta.

Mr. Brownlie will make his headquarters at the Calgary office of United Grain Growers Limited.

"What is the greatest water power known to man?"

"Woman's tears."

"I'll examine you for ten dollars,"

said the specialist.

"A right?" said the victim. "And if you find it I'll give you half."

## Snicklefritz-----



"Darling, I won a medal at the cook-  
ery school."

"Wonderful! But tell me, what is  
it you're cooking?"

"'Guss'."

"Your diploma?"

Even the prettiest girl tries to make  
herself prettier, and generally she suc-  
ceeds too. There ought to be a moral in  
that.

There are only two ways to have  
few bills: 1, Contract few. 2. Pay  
promptly.

After a long time in the grain business  
the fellow who called up to the office said  
and made a box for five?" "We haven't  
any," the man answered, "and besides  
you're nuts." Eventually the poor fel-  
low discovered he had been connected  
with an undertaking parlor!

Tell me, Willie, this is the fifth  
time I have put you up this week.  
What have you to say?"

Willie: "I'm glad it's Friday."

Irishman (sees a grapefruit for  
the first time): "Them's pretty big  
oranges, and it wouldn't take many of  
them to make a dozen."

He determined to pass by his favor-  
ite hotel on his way home. As he ap-  
proached it, he saw a man sitting on a  
shaky, but, after plucking up courage,  
he passed on. Then, after going about  
one-half yards, he turned and said to him-  
self, "Well, I'll give you half."

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This is  
OUR WAR too!  
Serve by saving

Buy WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES  
every month

Wife: "The doctor said at once that  
I needed a stimulant. Then he asked  
me to get my tonic. I said, 'Hush-hush-hush!'"  
(Husband, alarmed): "Good heavens!  
I do hope he didn't give you a stimu-  
lant for that, dear."

"Why are you so bitter against your  
Uncle Nub-nub-nub-nub?"

"He lost all his money right after  
we named the baby for him."

A little red-headed girl read "The  
War" was aimed at November 11, 1918,

and since then we have had two  
minutes' peace every year."

Nervous Passenger: "Don't drive so  
fast around the corners. It makes me  
nervous."

Last night, you don't want to get  
killed, do I do, shut your eyes  
when we come to the corners."

In a crowded street car, a very thin  
lady was greatly discomfited by the  
presence of an extremely fat lady, who  
sat next to her. "I hope you're not  
my neighbor," the thin lady remarked.

"They really should change by weight."

To which the fat lady replied: "But  
if they did, dearie, they couldn't afford  
to stop for so many people."

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